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## A Great-Britain. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11-12, 1881.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. It is so long since the external tranquillity of Egyptian affairs has been broken, that many of the English public had almost, we imagine, begun to regard the existing regime in Egypt as invested with all the stability of a long-settled Western Government. How erroneous this notion was we have more than once taken occasion to remind our readers; and the true condition of matters in that country has now been still more forcibly brought home to them by events. The real insecurity of the tenure whereby the essentially artificial system of government which England and France have imposed upon Egypt has hitherto maintained itself is strikingly illustrated by the incident of Friday last. The demonstration is described in one of the reports as wholly "unexpected," but unless this merely means that there was no immediate expectation of it at the particular moment when it occurred, the statement is in direct contradiction of sufficiently well-known facts. For, as a matter of fact, the probable outbreak of a military émeute at Cairo has been a com-

mon topic of speculation in all quarters but those in which, as we have said, the maintenance of order in Egypt and the persisteutly smooth working of the delicate machinery of its Government have been incuriously assumed. Elsewhere it has long been an open secret that some such coup was in preparation, and its probability has, in fact, been recognised by expressed diplomatic action. Mr. Malet's mission to Constantinople was directed, it is believed, to the express object of bringing this probability to the notice of the Ottoman Government; and the telegrams of the last few days had brought word of an interchange of views between Lord Dufferin and the Porte on the question of Turkish military intervention for the purpose of suppressing any disorders of the kind. The émeute of last Friday was so far from being unexpected in this sense that the proper mode of dealing with it was actually under consideration at the moment when it broke out. Sudden, however, in its actual occurrence it undoubtedly was; and the suddenness with which the blow has been struck and its object attained adds greatly to the difficulties of the situation. It would be vain, of course, to deny that this is not its only difficulty, so far as the English Government is concerned. Nothing would be gained by affecting to ignore the suspicion which the whole affair, and the intrigues supposed to have preceded it, so strongly suggest. That suspicion may be unfounded, but it undoubtedly exists; and it will depend upon the action taken by the French Government whether it is dissipated or confirmed. At present, however, we are compelled to take it provisionally into account, and at all events to suspend judgment for a time as to the possibility that

the military coup d'état at Cairo may be

viewed, if not with actual approval, at

any rate without positive disfavour by

France. This point, however, should be

soon ascertained. An interchange of com-

munications between the two partners in

the truth to light; although, so far as this

particular incident is concerned, the know-

ledge will doubtless reach us too late to

be turned to any practical use. From all

accounts, it would appear that the Khe-

dive's compromise with his malcontent

officers was effected through the instrumentality of our representatives; and the English Government may, therefore, consider themselves precluded from making any demand, either alone or in concert with France, for the restoration of the dismissed Ministers. Nor possibly might it be deemed wise to do so, even if it were permissible. It may be thought best to assent to the substitution of Cherif for Riaz Pacha, and thus far to apply the principle fieri non debet, factum valet to the irregular action of the Khedive's soldiery. But it is quite impossible to leave the Egyptian régime exposed to the risk of a similar attack in the future. The men who demand a change of Ministers to-day may demand a change of political system to-morrow; they may insist on the abolition of the financial control, and the dismissal of the European administrators; or they may clamour for the abrogation of the capitulations, and seek to sweep away the judicial tribunals which that international convention established. The mere possibility of such action is sufficient to show that the situation now created in Egypt is one which can on no account be tolerated. It is impossible for the Western Powers, and most emphatically for England, to permit the vast interests in the peace, order, and solvency of Egypt to remain at the mercy of a handful of military adventurers, whether with or without the backing, open or secret, of any other European State. None the less, however,

must it be admitted that of all the possible

methods of extricating Egypt from this

position, there is none which is not sur-

rounded with very grave objections. In

order that future military demonstrations

of this kind should be anticipated, or, on

their occurrence, repressed, it would be

necessary to occupy the country with a

force strong enough either to overawe the

Egyptian army, or to maintain order if,

as would be far preferable, that army were

to be largely reduced from its present un-

necessary strength. And it is certainly no

easy matter to say whence this occupying

force is to come. Neither of the two

THE AFGHAN CLAIMANTS. correspondent of the Times says :-

Telegraphing on Sunday the Calcutta The rival claimants to the Afghan throne must now be very near one another, as the Ameer left Kelat-i-Ghilzai on the 4th inst.,

readily consent to the occupation of Egypt by the troops of the other; and what neither France nor England would be peryet confirmed, has been received at Simla mitted to do separately they have neither that he made him the bearer of a message, in of them much inclination to attempt in which, after alluding to his own insignificance common. Of ourselves, at any rate, it may and to Abdurrahman's greatness, and underbe said that the prospect of a joint occutaking not to fight unless attacked, he went on to propose the following division of the country:—Cabul to be given to Yakoob, Canpation of Egypt by the armies of the two Powers would be regarded in England dahar to another chief, Kuram to a third, with great disfavour upon more grounds Turkestan to the Ameer, and Ayoob himself to retain Herat. This division effected, all than one. Nor does the suggestion that Turkey should despatch a contingent of the chiefs were to unite in driving the English her troops to maintain order in the Kheout of Chaman and Pishin. The report does not go on to say what the Ameer's reply was. Abdurrahman appears to be successful in indive's dominions appear much more promising. It would be pretty sure to encounter the strongest resistance from France, and reasons could be adduced by her for her opposition which the present English Government would find it exceedingly difficult to combat. Yet unless, as has been said, we are to give up Egypt to military domination, it would appear inevitable that one of these three courses should be adopted. To call upon the Khedive to disband or to reduce the army which has just shown itself to be his master, without proffering him any material assistance in the work, would be manifestly absurd: yet to leave the army in full possession of the powers which they have thus exercised would virtually amount to acquiescence in their claim to play, whenever it suits them, the part of a Prætorian Guard under the late Roman Empire, and to elevate their officers to the political importance of a popular Spanish General under Isabella II. The problem before the English Cabinet is undoubtedly

is already approaching.—Observer.

The Times says:—The Egyptian army must be disbanded. Its continued existence is not compatible with the maintenance of civil order. But will the army and its leaders be brought to consent to their own extinction? Will the Khedive consent to part with his army, and, if so, will he be able to get rid of it? We must be prepared on all points. We may wait awhile, but with a policy in view which, if need be, will save Egypt from herself, and from the disorder with which she is more than threatened. Force, it is not unlikely, will have to be met by force. The question will be where the counteracting force is to be obtained. To the military occupation of Egypt by England and France jointly, or by either country separately, the objections are so grave as to be insuperable. leither country would consent to abdicate in favour of the other. The thing, if it were done at all, would have to be done by them both together. But it has been no easy work hithe to for the two countries to act together in Egypt. Their joint armed intervention would be more difficult still. It is most improbable that our Government would attempt a movement so likely to lead to mischief and to misunderstandings worse by far than the evil it was intended to combat. There remains, then, but one course open. If intervention there must be, Turkey must be invited to deal with the emergency in Egypt. There are objections to this course, but the case is one in which we must make choice between evils and the interposition of Turkey at the request of the two Powers is the least evil of them all. That we should leave Turkey free to move an army into Egypt, and to keep it there during her pleasure, is not to be thought of. What would be asked of Turkey is to furnish the means for quelling -ffectually the existing disorder in Egypt. The army is the source of the mischief, and the army, therefore, must be put down. If Turkey were to undertake the work, it is very possible that no resistance would be offered. The Egyptian army is not large. It consists of some thirteen or fourteen thousand soldiers at most. The whole of these united could do nothing against a detachment of Turkish troops, and it is most unlikely that they would be united. But the Egyptian army, large or small, is a very much larger force than Egypt has any need for. A few locally raised troops would sufficiently the Protectorate can hardly fail to bring guard the southern frontiers of the Khedive's dominions. For the internal order of the country a good police would be enough. An army on the present footing serves only as a needless expense and a temptation to further expense in needless wars. When it becomes also positively mischievous the case against it is complete, if, indeed, it were not complete before.

a critical one; and though there may of

course be still reason to hope that the

French Government will simplify it by

their co-operation, it is by no means pos-

sible to feel much confidence on that score.

We have often pointed out the essentially

temporary and provisional character of the

dual Protectorate, and remarked upon the

causes and chances which might at any

moment tend to dissolve the unstably

cohesive union between the two Powers.

Itimay be that the hour of that dissolution

Everyone will hear with regret of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's determination to resign his seat in Parliament; and the regret will naturally be much the greater because ill health has compelled the resolve :-It is not an exaggeration to say that Mr. Sullivan had won the respect of all parties in the House of Commons. He always firmly held by his own party, in so far as it represented the principles he had pledged himself to support, but he never took part in or countenanced extravagances, and he never spoke bitter words, or ascribed ignoble motives to his political opponents. He was undoubtedly one of the most eloquent and ready debaters in the House of Commons, and more nearly approached perhaps to the rank of an orator than any other of his colleagues. The vacancy in Meath which his resignation causes will in all probability give Mr. Parnell an opportunity of sending in a man more thoroughly in sympathy with his policy than Mc. Sullivan was. There will be no vacancy in Monaghan, as Mr. Givan seems to have finally made up his mind not to accept the office of Assistant-Commissioner under the Land Law Act. His acceptance of the office would, we believe, have given much satisfaction to the Ulster tenant farmers. Among the appointments already made, that of Mr. John George MacCarthy is likely to increase the confidence of Southern tenant farmers in the working of the Act Mr. MacCarthy was a member of the House of Commons several years, and was much respected for his moderation and his great practical ability. He identified his name especially with a scheme of legislation to promote the reclamation of waste land, the substance of which is now embodied in the Land Law Act .- Daily

RETIREMENT OF MR. SULLIVAN, M.P.

ducing the Ghilzais to join him, and in stirring them up against the Duranis, who are taking Ayoob's part. No clear information has been received as to the strength of the t vo armies. Ayoob is said to have about 4,000 men, while the Ameer has probably not less than 5,000 regular troops. The Candahar people are stated to be much alarmed, expecting the fall of the city and its plunder by the Ameer's troops. This week may possibly show whether their fears are well-founded. THE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION IN EGYPT. The Times has received the following despatches from its Cairo correspondent, with reference to the recent revolutionary movement on the part of the troops:—
CAIRO, Sept. 11.
The immediate cause of the riot was the decision of Riaz Pacha to transfer to Alexandria the 4th Regiment, of which Achmet El Ouoabi is colonel. The Khedive received

the first warning in the forenoon, and sent for Riaz Pacha. Meanwhile Daoud Pacha received a document signed by Ourabi, stating that unless the Government assented to their demands for the dismissal of the Ministry, a Constitution, and an increase of troops they would march to the Abdin Palace at 3.30, and remain there till their demands were satisfied. They added that Riaz Pacha had sold Egypt to England. Daoud Pacha proceeded to the palace, and the Khedive sent for Mr. Colvin and asked his advice It wanted one hour to the time fixed by the troops for the demonstration. Mr. Colvin advised the Khedive to take the initiative, to summon personally the faithful regiments and the Cairo police, to assemble them round the palace to await the rioters, and personally to arrest their leaders. Riaz Pacha and others approving, the Khedive and Mr. Colvin proceeded to the Abdin Palace and to the citadel, where the troops enhusiastically protested their loyalty. Mr. Colvin then wished to re-turn and await the rioters, but the Khedive urged visiting another regiment at the distant palace of the Abbassich. On arrival there they found that the regiment, with artillery. had already marched for the Abdin Palace. On driving there they found the palace surrounded by about 4,000 troops, with 18 cannon. The Khedive wished to enter the palace by a side door, but Mr. Colvin restrained him and begged him to show himself at the front and arrest Ourabi, who advanced towards him on horseback with his sabre drawn and surrounded by officers.

while a sergeant told him to sheath his sword. He did both, but Tewfik hesitated to adopt Mr. Colvin's advice, and, instead of asking for his sword, inquired his business. The reply was, "We come for law and justice; so long as you give us both you are our master; if not, we have your successor ready." Mr. Colvin then withdrew with the Viceroy and undertook negotiations with the others. He explained the folly and danger of their demands, and urged a with-drawal of the troops; for if the Viceroy were forced to accept their terms he would not be allowed to carry them out. The officers, however, remained obdurate. About 4.30 p.m. Mr. Cookson returned with the Austrian Consul and General Goldsmid. Mr. Cookson took the initiative, and used similar arguments, but without success. The officers, who were perfectly civil, stated that they had come for their three points, that the affair concerned them and not foreigners. Finally the Khedive accepted the dismissal of the Ministry under compulsion, leaving the other two points for reference to Constantinople. As regards the new Ministry, the officers attempted to enforce conditions, and then eft it to the Khedive's free choice; but Haidar and Eyoub being proposed, they de-clined both names. The officers named Sherif; the Khedive said he would refuse office, but under pressure consented to summon him. The colonels insisted that the declaration should be in writing. The Khedive signed a letter asking Sherif to form a Ministry, which was handed to the troops by Kairi Pasha, and read aloud by Ourabi. The troops then assaulted, and were leaving, when they returned and asked for the dismissal of the Prefect of Police, to which Mr. Colvin and Mr. Cookson refused to listen. Sherif, when summoned, refused to become the nominee of mutin ers, and has acted with perfect good faith. He is now acting with Mr. Colvin as mediator, on the basis of the resignation of the officers with the guarantee of a full amnesty, but success is very doubtful. The more moderate officers are already

to Europeans, even his power may prove The Treasury has forwarded all the specie to Alexandria. It is proposed to delegate the Viceroy's power to Sherif as a temporary measure failing the possibility of any arrangement. Mr. Colvin's action was characterised by great coolness, moderation, and firmness. As it is, he shielded the Viceroy and limited the evil. Had his bolder counsels been followed, many think the riot would have failed. Mr. Cookson's conduct is fully endorsed on better knowledge of the facts.

losing their influence Though Ourasi as-sured the Consuls that there was no danger

LATER. The officers are relying on support or neutrality from Constantinople. I believe the leaders are honest, but misguided, acting from a mistaken sense of duty and utterly

ignorant of the consequences.

The correspondent of the same paper at Alexandria telegraphed on Saturday:-A week ago the Viceroy said to me "There is no longer any necessity for a change of Ministry." Yesterday four thousand troops surrounded the Abdin Palace and demanded the dismissal of the Ministry, a Constitution, and an increase of the troops to 18,000 men, and eventually Mr. Cookson is said to have handed to the troops the Khedive's decree naming Sherif Pacha as President of the Council. Haidar Pacha is to be Finance Minister, and Baroudi War Minister. There is only one opinion among the opponents and supporters of Riaz Pacha—that, however advisable his dismissal previously was, the demand of troops rendered it absolutely necessary to support him, unless the Khedive was prepared to abdicate and hand over all the powers of government to a proletariat. As regards Sherif Pacha, even his friends regret that he should have accepted office under such circumstances. His conduct before the Commission of Inquiry seemed to have rendered it impossible that he should hold office under a reformed Government; but this impression was becoming fainter. His consenting to be nominated by the troops shows either that he fails to understand the situation, or that he is an accomplice in the revolution. The only man now apparently possible is Nubar Pacha, who has held en-tirely aloof, and who would probably consent to serve with Riaz if the latter will abate his pretensions and accept a subordinate position. Armed support might be necessary for the first few months, but firm measures would soon restore tranquillity. The Khepartners in the Dual Protectorate will and arrived at Robat on the 8th inst.; but no dive, though fatally weak and vacillating, is

news of any engagement has yet reached India. Ayoob has released Shams-ud-din and sent him to the Ameer, and a report, not sidered inexplicable. That he should have counselled the Khedive to temporarily submit to force when no other course was open, and until troops could arrive from Cairo, was, perhaps, necessary; but that he should have acted as the actual bearer to the insurgents of the Viceroy's surrender, and should have thereby seemed to give England's sanction to mob rule, is so improbable and so inconsistent with his usual caution that it is barely

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, SATURDAY.
The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught, walked out yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty walked and drove with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, arrived at Abergeldie Castle yesterday, and in the afternoon visited her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold walked out. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

The Queen yesterday morning walked with Prince Leopold, and her Majesty in the after-noon drove through Castleton and round the Lion's Face with the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went to a deer drive with the Prince of Wales in the Abergeldie woods. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family, as well as the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, one of her Majesty's chap-lains, who arrived at the Castle in the eve-

The Duke of Cambridge left Inverness on Saturday morning, after having, accompanied by Colonel Warrand and Colonel Baillie, commanding the Northern District, paid a visit to the new barracks in course of erection there. The Duke arrived at Ballater Station at six in the evening, and proceeded to Abergeldie Castle on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.
Viscountess Clifden and Hon. Lilah Agar

Ellis have left Dunrobin Castle, where they have been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, for Taymouth Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane. Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, is ex-

pected to leave Balmoral, where his lordship has been acting as Minister in Attendance on the Queen. early in the week, for The Priory, Chewton Mendip.
Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-

Coutts, after visiting Lord Houghton at Frystow Hall, Yorkshire, arrived at the close of last week at Beaufront Castle, near Hexham, Northumberland, on a visit to Mrs. Abbot. During this week they are expected to leave for Scotland.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone left his

official residence in Downing-street on Saturday afternoon for Hawarden Castle.

The death is announced of Lord Carew, who died after a short illness on Thursday evening at the family residence, 28, Belgravesquare. His lordship was attending his Parliamentary duties in the House of Lords till the end of the session in apparently excellent health. His lordship supported the Govern-ment Irish Land Law Bill, and voted aga nst the Duke of Argyll's amendment to Clause 1. The late Robert Shapland Carew, Baron Carew of the county of Wexford, in the peerage of Ireland, also Baron Carew, of Castle Row, county Wexford, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Robert Shapland, first Lord Carew, K P., by Jane Catherine, daughter of the late Major Anthony Cliffe, of Ross, and was born January 28, 1818. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and shortly after attaining his majority entered the House of Commons as member for county Waterford, having been returned at the general election in 1841 in conjunction with Mr. William Villiers Stuart, and continued to represent that constituency till 1847. He was a Liberal, and supporter of the Whig party. The late lord succeeded to the barony on the death of his father in June, 1856. For some time he was colonel of the Wexford Militia (appointed in 1847), and in 1856 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Wexford, and in 1872 was made a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. The deceased peer married July 16, 1844, Emily Anne, second daughter of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart., and Hon. Sarah Cavendish, by whom he leaves issue two sons, the Hon. Robert Shapland George Julian Carew, who attained his majority in June last, and the Hon. George Patrick John Carew, born in February, 1863. The deceased nobleman was a constant resident on his estates in Ireland, where he was greatly esteemed not only as a wise and kind landlord, but as a large and liberal employer of labour.

## THE DRAMA. PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

The Lights o' London, a new play in five acts, written by Mr. G. R. Sims, was produced on Saturday night at the Princess's Theatre with unquestionable success. The author has evidently determined to render his play sensational and realistic, and although he may not have presented any new types of character, nor any strikingly original tions, he has made skilful use of materials more or less familiar to theatre-goers, and has constructed a play which is likely to draw large audiences to the Princess's Theatre for many a day to come. The hero of the piece is Harold Armytage (Mr. Wilson Barrett), who has alienated the affection of his father, Squire Armytage (Mr. Peach), by a too long persistence in the pursuit of sowing wild oats, and especially by his suppose seduction of Bessie Marks (Miss Eastlake), daughter of Mr. Armytage's old lodge-keepe Marks (Mr. J. Beauchamp). Harold, banishe from his home, returns after months of suffering, accompanied by Bess, to whom he is married. His father has adopted as heir to the Armytage property a scheming and villanous nephew, Clifford Armytage (Mr. Willard), and Harold seeks an interview with his father, in the hope that his heart may be softened in favour of his erring, but peni-tent and suffering son. Marks promises to help him, but the three retire as Clifford Armytage is heard approaching. He is accompanied by Hetty village coquette, who hopes to make him her husband. It is of the utmost importance that their love-making should be concealed from the Squire, and it seems surprising that she should flirt with his nephew every night close to the drawing-room windows. She has no sooner departed than her father, Seth Preene Mr. Speakman), enters and tells Clifford Armytage that Harold and his wife have returned to crave an interview with the Squire. He has overheard their conversation Marks. Clifford persuades Seth to rob the Squire's house, and to accuse Harold of the robbery. Then follows a scene in which the Squire refuses Harold's entreaties for pardon, and finally casts him off. Harold departs alone to seek his fortune, and the Squire is seen to enter his lighted drawing-room with a cash box containing the Armytage jewels and his will. He turns over his papers, and amongst them finds some letters from his deceased wife commending their only child Harold to his paternal love. With great celerity the Squire's heart softens; he revokes his will, and signs another, by which the Armytage property reverts to the rightful heir, Harold. Seth breaks into the room and seizes the cash-box and papers; a struggle ensues, and the old Squire is thrown down the stone

rushes in, picks up the dying Squire, and calls for help. The stage is soon lilled with people, and presently Seth and a couple of rural policemen arrive with Harold, who, on Seth's false testimony, is carried away to prison.

Act 2 opens in the Armytage Arms, kept by Seth, who has for three years been landlord of the house, as the reward of his services to the new squire. Amongst his customers are Mr. Jarvis (Mr. George Barrett), a travelling showman, Mrs. Jarvis (Mrs. Stephens), and Jim, their utility man (Mr. Phipps), who are bound to London, though it is a frosty winter night. Seth has sent for Skeffington (Mr. Wensleydale), a solicitor, to whom he confides the packet of papers stolen from the old Squire's cash-box. Clifford Armytage arrives, and Seth demands of him some intelligence of Hetty, who has disappeared from the village. Recriminations lead to strong words, and Clifford departs with a sneer at Seth's threat to reveal the truth to Harold, who is serving out his term of seven years' imprisonment in Chatham jail. In departing. Clifford drops his cigar case, inside which Seth finds the address of "Mrs. Armytage" at some street in St. John's Wood. The scene changes to an admirably painted scene of a country road, seen by the light of a winter moon. The Jarvis family arrive in their travelling caravan. Harold, who has escaped from prison, and has been hiding for two days without food, successfully appeals to their compassion, and they carry him to

London. Act 3 commences with a realistic picture of the outside of a police-station, with an ad-joining casual ward. Clifford arrives, and sees the "Reward of £20" offered for the capture of an escaped convict, named Harold Armytage. He offers to double the reward if Cutts, the detective, can catch Harold, and undertakes to put him on the track of Bess. In the next scene she is discovered tending young Shakespere Jarvis (Miss Eugenie Edwards), son and heir of the vulgar, but kind-hearted, show-folks, who have in some unex-plained way made her acquaintance and accepted her as a lodger. Presently Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis arrive, soon followed by Harold. He has scarcely time to embrace his wife before the detectives arrive. He is saved by the well-known expedient of exchanging clothes with the benevolent Jarvis, who goes to prison

in his stead. In Act 4 we are transported to Hetty's splendid home at St. John's Wood. Clifford persuades her to prevail on her father to leave England, and promises to marry Hetty if she can accomplish this object. After his departure Seth arrives in search of the supposed Mrs. Armytage, and finds his daughter living in splendid infamy, and wearing the Armytage jewels which had been stolen from the old Squire. Indignant at Hetty's endeavour to exile him from England, he her presence, vowing vengeance on her seducer. The scene changes to the outside of a casual ward on a chilly December night. Harold and Bess, houseless and exhausted, arrive on the scene, and after some rather tedious outpourings of pathos-probably lengthened on account of the preparations for the succeeding scene—we are shown the "Slips" in Regent's-park by moonlight. Harold and Bess arrive and seat themselves. They fall asleep, and Clifford is seen crossing the bridge. He is followed by Seth, whom, altercation, he Regent's Canal. Seth is rescued from drown-

"You've saved my life. I'll save The 5th and last act commences with a realistic and exaggerated scene, supposed to represent "The Boro', Saturday Night." The leading personages successively arrive. Clif-ford conducts the detectives upstairs to the room in which the kind Jarvises have given shelter to Harold Bess. A struggle eventually ensues be-tween the two kinsmen, and Harold is given in charge. At the Boston-street Policestation he is rescued from imprisonment and danger by the timely arrival of Seth, who not only gives himself up to justice as the real criminal in the robbery for which Harold had been unjustly imprisoned, but has with him his solicitor, Skeffington, who produces the old squire's second will, to the confusion of the wrongful heir. In this happy state of affairs, with "Vice punished and Virtue rewarded." the curtain fell amidst a tempest of

applause, which was prolonged until the author had appeared twice before the curtain. The play has been admirably placed on the stage, with beautiful scenery by Messrs. Stafford Hill, Spong, and Hann. The per-Stafford Hill, Spong, and Hann. formers above-named, with many others who filled minor parts, exerted themselves zealously and successfully, and special praise is due to Mr. Willard, Mr. Speakman, Mr. George Barrett, Mr. C. Coote (Philosopher Jack), and Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mrs. Stephens, and Miss Eastlake. Objection might possibly be taken to the improbabilities of certain portions of the plot, to the redundancy of the pathetic dialogue entrusted to Harold and Bess, and to the too liberal introduction of slang, in many instances quite unintelligible. The play will be all the better for vigorous curtailment. When reduced to smaller dimensions by the elision of much of its sentimentality, it will probably prove one of the most attractive dramas presented upon the London stage in recent times. Mr. G. R. Sims merits warm congratulations on the success he has fairly earned .- Observer.

ADELPHI. Never Too Late to Mend was produced on Thursday last at the Adelphi Theatre, under the personal superintendence of the author— Mr. Charles Reade - and Mr. Charles Warner. The merits of the drama have long since been acknowledged. It has been improved by elision of the more painful details of the terrible scene in the Model Prison, and this scene is still powerfully dramatic and affecting. The play has been placed on the stage by Messrs. A. and S Gatti with remarkable liberality and good taste, and the mise en sche does credit to their stage. manager, Mr. Schonberg. Some beautiful scenery has been painted by Mr. F. Lloyds, and when the curtain first rose, warm applause was awakened by the stage picture of Grove Farm, with two threshers wielding their flails on the threshing floor; live ducks pigeons, and turkeys disporting themselves as naturally as cunningly concealed fastenings would permit, and many other details which gave an air of reality to the scene. One of the most strikingly effective impersonations was that of Isaac Levi, by Mr. Fernandez. In the first act he had scope for the display of his cultivated powers of elocution, and the Jew's speeches, whether declamatory or pathetic, were delivered with a masterly skill, equally manifested in gesture, action, and by-play. It may safely be said that no previous representation of Never Too Late to Mend has been equal in excellence to that now presented at the Adelphi Theatre.

The 200th representation of The Forty Thieves was given on Saturday night at the Gaiety Theatre. The piece was played with undiminished energy by the popular artists engaged in the leading rôles, and was received by a large audience with applause of the most genuinely enthusiastic kind, Miss Farren, Miss Vaughan, Mr. Royce, and Mr. J. G. Taylor being greeted with special marks of favour. Judging from its reception, The Forty Thieves may be expected to continue its career of success for a long time yet to come. The performance commenced with Mr. Peyton Wrey's pretty and amusing trifle A Pair of Them, followed by Mr. Robert Soutar's amusing farce, The Fast Coach.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte's new Savoy Theatre will be opened at the end of the month with Patience, for which new scenery has been painted. Mr. Phipps is the architect of the house, the whole of the interior fittings of which, plastic work, upholstery, etc., have steps leading to the drawing-room. Clifford

been designed and carried out by Messrs. Collinson and Lock.

Collinson and Lock.

Rather a good story, which, although dating from the end of the season, is worth repeating, is says the Era, now going the round in London. Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Solicitor-General of the Conservative Administration, was at the end of the season, it will be remembered, more constant in his attention to his Parliamentary duties the record the to his Parliamentary duties than most of the to his Parliamentary duties than most of the other Members of the front Opposition bench. In spite of all his gravity and learning the Hon. Member for Launceston resembles no one more in appearance than Mr. J. L. Toole, the popular comedian. At least such was the opinion of a gentleman who discovered him in the Lobby, and, with a hearty slap on the shoulder, addressed him with an "Ah, Toole, my boy! what are you doing here? I thought you were away in the country. Now, if you were away in the country. Now, if you've got a spare stall at the Folly, I'd like

Amongst the candidates for the lesseeship of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, are, it is said, Mr. Wm. Glover, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Wilson Barrett, and Mr. Sam H. S. Austin.

A gentleman, who was once a Colonel in a regiment in India, returned to his home in Yorkshire "as rich as a Nabob." A few days ago he heard his friends talking about "Collette" and The Colonel, and it struck him that there was once a Cornet Collette in his regiment. The Cornet was a lively young fellow who got up all manner of entertain-ments, and won for himself the soubriquet of "Cheerful Charley." Hearing his name mentioned in connection with the theatre at Bradford, the Yorkshire veteran determined to visit his cheerful friend, in order that he might congratulate him upon his promotion to a colonelcy. He arrived at the theatre, and, having seated himself in the circle, he burst into a hearty laugh when he saw "Cheerful Charley" emerge from one of the wings in all his glory. He afterwards sought him on the stage, and was rather puzzled to find that he was not a Colonel in the British army, but was enacting the part of the American Colonel in Mr. Burnand's new. brilliant, and popular comedy bearing that title. "Well, damme, Charley, if you are not a real Colonel, you ought to be!" The meeting was a happy one; the champagne dinner next day was a jovial affair.—Era.

MUSIC.

MUSIC.

The Globe Theatre reopened on Saturday night, under the able management of Mr. W. A. Burt, with a performance of Mr. H. B. Farnie's popular English adaptation of Planquette's opera Les Cloches de Corneville, which seems to have lost none of its popularity. Respecting the work itself nothing remains to be said, but a tribute of praise is due to the remarkable excellence of the performance given on Saturday night. Scenery, dresses. given on Saturday night. Scenery, dresses, and decorations were excellent, and the leading rôles were well filled. Mr. Shiel Barry resumed the rôle of the miser Gaspard, in which he is without a rival, and introduced some new and striking effects in his acting in the famous scene of the last act. Mr. Wilford Morgan was very successful as the Marquis, and Mr. Darrell, as Grenicheux, sang tastefully and acted well. The rôle of Germaine was filled by Miss Fanny Heywood, a young and highly cultivated artist, who has already been heard to advantage in leading soprano parts at the Crystal Palace operas. ing by Harold, and exclaims, as the curtain the kingdom. She acted gracefully and in-telligently, and sang with finished taste, ob-"Girls should never say," and rendering valuable aid in the concerted voca music. Miss Fanny Heywood will be remembered as the original Annette in The Betts. The musical talent she has inherited from her mother, once the popular Miss Emma Heywood, is likely to render her a valuable acquisition in light comic opera. Miss Irene Verona (Serpolette) has a fresh musical voice, and sings with spirit and taste; but her acting would be more acceptable if her vivacity were less exuberant. For the representatives of much that is favourable. They should learn to tone down their too highly-charged cart-catures. The band and chorus, skilfully directed by Mr. Goossens, were of unusual excellence, and Les Cloches de Corneville, as produced last night at the Globe Theatre.

merits a long career of popularity.

An operetta, ontitled Blue and Buff, written by Mr. E. V. Ward, and composed by Mr. W. L. Frost, was produced at the Haymarket Theatre last week. On Thursday an operetta, entitled A Queer Adventure, written by Mr. F. Desprez, and composed by Mr. E. Solomon, was produced at the Olympic Theatre. In each instance the music was better than the libretto.

The Jewish World announces that an interesting discovery of manuscripts belonging formerly to the Mendelssohn family has just been made at an antiquary's in Berlin. The "find" consists of two thick volumes. The first is an "Excerpt-book" of Moses Mendelssohn, containing, amongst other things, notes and studies having reference to his work on Rousseau, and sketches or copies of two letters addressed to Lessing. The second of the manuscript volumes is headed "Kol-lektaneenbuch fur das Jahr, 1784, von Joseph Mendelssohn "-eldest son of the philoso-pher and litterateur. The book, notwithstanding the superscription, belonged to Mendelssohn himself, and contains in his own handwriting philological notes and brief sketches, as well as copies of a number of letters.

Miss Alice Mary Smith (Mrs. Meadows White) has just completed a setting of Collins's "Ode to the Passions" for soli, chorus, and orchestra, in cantata form. The work will shortly be published by Messrs. Novello,

## VANITY FAIRINGS.

After a dissipated week on the Liffey shore After a dissipated week on the Liney shore I came away with a compound jumble of memories. A visit to the Queen's Theatre, where the villain of the play, with the corpses of five victims lying on the stage around him, was compelled by the gods to sing incontinently "The Wearing of the Green," accompanied by loud calls of delight from the callery; an avening at the more refined. gallery; an evening at the more refined Gaiety, where the waving of the Union Jack by the Major-General (in "The Pirates of Penzance") evoked a burst of hisses from the patriots up aloft; an afternoon in the Phœnix with polo and the Half-King; a visit to with polo and the Hall-King; a visit to Sewell's while a sale was proceeding and aspiring sportsmen were anxiously feeling doubtful horses' legs and seeking information from seedy-looking loafers—recollections of all these crowded in my mind as I whirled away in an Irish express train at the rate of nearly ten miles an hour; but above all came one picture which made me laugh till my fellow-passengers made up their minds that I was a Land League official going abroad with the funds, or a tenant reading the Land Act for the first time.

Act for the first time.

I spent a day or two at Arcachon on my way to the Pyrenees, and as I had not been there for four or five years, I was much surprised to find how much it had grown in so short a time. Notwithstanding its popularity with the Bordeaux people, for whom it forms a convenient playground, Arcachon is never likely to be a fashionable resort in summer, though I believe that the pine-woods amid though I believe that the pine-woods amid which the chalets constituting what is called the ville d'hiver are situated, have a very beneficial effect upon persons who suffer from weak chests. Still, I should think that more die of ennui than are cured by the odorous